









We hear that considerable additions are to be made to our Garrison—that an Indian regiment will be drafted here next year, additional accommodation being provided for them at Kowloon, where another military hospital, for which the Home authorities have granted £15,000, will also be built.

PARIS *Figaro* says that when the King of Sweden recently visited the Pope, instead of taking his Holiness' hand and kissing it, he kissed him on both cheeks. The last absolutely paralysing infraction of Papal etiquette occurred when General Grant went to see Pius IX., and shook hands with him, curtly saying, "Very glad to see you, Sir."

By latest advices from Singapore, Madame Cora, a Lady Illusionist, was giving her "Parlour Entertainment of Magic, Mystery, and Metamorphosis" at that port. Madame Cora's assistant, Mademoiselle Louise, we read, "was suspended on the Couch of Angels, contrary to all the laws of gravitation." The effect of this, under the lime-light, was much applauded by the audience. No doubt. That is the sort of show to paralyse the lost tribes in Hongkong. We hope Madame Cora will come along and bring the "Couch of Angels" with her. It will knock 'em.

## LATE TELEGRAMS.

BOMBAY, July 19th.  
Mr. Arthur Crawford, Civil Service Commissioner of Koonkan, and late British delegate to Goa, has been suspended. Messrs. More and Probert have taken charge of his offices at Poona and sealed his premises. Information given by a Brahmin led to the suspension, and a statement has been submitted to Government. Several or eight persons are under suspicion. Mamladar, Nangar Havli, the Mamladar of Poona, has been suspended, and other suspensions are expected to follow. The Bombay Government institutes a formal enquiry at once. Confidential enquiries are proceeding, and it is said they will be likely to lead to disclosures of a startling nature. Mr. Crawford has since been arrested, and it is rumoured the enquiry will be magisterial. Mr. Crawford kept out of sight until Monday evening; he took the train from Poona to Bombay, where he arrived yesterday morning. He then sought refuge at the residence of a friend, and was taken to the police station, and that afternoon he wrote a letter in an assumed name to the chief steward, stating that he had just arrived from Jubbulpore very ill, and wished to go on board at once. The steward referred the applicant to the Company's head office for orders. The Superintendent of Police's Dock Police, acting on a telegram from the Government at Poona, knowing Mr. Crawford was in the Victoria hotel, proceeded thither and arrested him in the general room, where he was seated at the table, having just finished his breakfast. He was disarmed, wearing a long beard and a single thread of white hair, and in other respects disguise was sought by the shabbiness of apparel. Mr. Crawford is charged with corruption and bribery, and the Government enquiry is progressing. New developments are expected.

LONDON, July 19th.  
The Opposition intend to endeavour in forcing narrow issues, and consequently have submitted to the appointment of a special commission for inquiring into the charges made against Mr. Parnell by the Times.

Rear Admiral Tryon with the invading fleet has gone to the Irish coast, and Vice Admiral Baird's defending fleet has gone to the Scotch seas and the coast of the west of England.

MANDALAY, July 20th.  
At ten o'clock this morning the monastery of Thathanabain of the Buddhist Archbishop, the most important religious building in Upper Burma, was almost totally destroyed by fire. A high south wind caused the fire to spread with great rapidity among the large timber buildings, and the Kyauing of the Archbishop, who was absent, was saved with the greatest difficulty. All the leading officials were present, and two engines with an ample supply of hose. Some state that the fire originated from Phooys making chemical experiments, others aver that it was from carelessness in smoking; fifteen large Kyauings and over thirty houses were burnt, and a great deal of other property was damaged by removal.

SIMLA, July 20th.  
In accordance with instructions received by last mail from the Secretary of State, a Bill repealing the Contagious Diseases Act will be introduced at the next meeting of the Legislative Council on the 25th inst.

LONDON, July 20th.  
In the House of Lords last evening Baron Knutsford, in reply to a question, said that he had received a telegram from Sir Arthur Havelock stating that the situation in Zululand has improved.

MANDALAY, July 21st.  
The damage caused by yesterday's fire is reported to amount to over one lakh of rupees. One man was badly burnt; some valuables were stolen in the confusion, but the building destroyed can probably be replaced. These represented trust funds and collections for new buildings.

BOMBAY, July 21st.  
Mr. Crawford, who is charged with bribery, &c., and was arrested while in disguise, has been bailed for Rs. 70,000. The magisterial enquiry will take place on the 1st August at Poona.

The Pioneer's London Correspondent telegraphs to say that Sir Lepel Griffin has accepted the Residency of Hyderabad.  
A subscription list has been started at Ootacamund for the purpose of raising a Memorial to the late Lieutenant General Sir Herbert Mac Pherson, late Commander-in-Chief of the Madras Army who died on his way back from Mandalay during the late expedition.

WASHINGTON, July 21st.  
The House of Representatives has passed Mr. Miller's Bill for the reform of the Tariff.

CAIRO, July 22nd.  
Some Dervishes attacked a village a little north of Wady-halfa and killed twenty villagers. Lieutenant Colonel Woodhouse of the Royal Artillery succeeded in driving the Dervishes over the hills with a heavy loss.

## WOMEN'S DRESS.

## JAPAN v. CHINA.

Under the heading "Video Meliora Deiorum Sequor" which we may remark, for the benefit of those who may not possess a fifty cents book of quotations, is intended the mean in English that there are some thick-headed people in this world who see and approve of the best things and yet follow the worst—the *Yokan Mail* of July 30th follows round the accomplished man-milliner of our morning contemporary in the following vigorous fashion:—

It is certainly fortunate for trade in general that tastes differ. Referring to our recently expressed opinion that were the dress of Japanese women slightly modified, it would ultimately be adopted in Europe, the *Hongkong Daily Press* says:—"This, surely, is

the idea of a visionary. If ever Europe comes to Asia for a model in the matter of dress, let us hope she will not overlook China, where the female dress is at once convenient, healthy, modest, and capable of ornamentation to any extent the wearer may desire. It does not possess the quaint and childish prettiness of the Japanese female attire, but is in every other respect unmistakably superior. Amongst its other merits, it is adaptable to all forms, whereas the Japanese dress, graceful as it is, on a small and slender figure, runs into the grotesque when donned by a stout lady. Thus, then, while condemning our idea as "visionary," our colonial contemporary inventively commiserates from a precisely similar suggestion in respect of Chinese costume. This by the way, how ever. The point of interest is that any writer should find so much to say in approval of Chinese ladies' dress. Without any exception we consider that costume the ugliest in the civilized world. It consists of a loose tunic and a pair of big, baggy trousers. It possesses not the shadow of a claim to be counted either graceful or pretty. In it all women are alike except as to their shoulders. If a lady has sloping shoulders and a good neck, her costume does not hide these beauties though it goes far to mar them. The Chinese woman's dress is simply a vest form of pyjamas. It is the sleeping clothes worn by Western gentlemen in the Orient. It is certainly "convenient, healthy, and modest," but anything more abominably ugly we cannot well conceive. In it a woman has no waist. She might as well be tied into a sack. If she is fat and square, her unwholesomeness is accentuated by a costume of which her maximum girth is the main dimension; if she is slender and tapering, she becomes simply an elongated bag. If there be any prettiness which functions as a sumptuary law, we must at least say that it will save the wear of the dress from the demerits of being too simple. "Capacity of ornamentation to any extent" is a triumphantly added as a recommendation by the *Hongkong Daily Press*. Capacity of ornamentation forsooth! How can one ornament a waistless tunic hanging to the hips and a pair of wide, shapeless trousers? One can brand them, to be sure, or sew ribbons on them, or embroider them in sundry patterns; but the form, the straight-up-and-down flatness of form, can never be mended by tricking it out in colors or needlework; it can only become more grotesque. It is not the prettiness of Japanese female costume that does it mean? If there be any resemblance between the dress of Japanese ladies and that of little girls in the West, we have never detected it; and if there be no resemblance, how is the epithet "childish" applicable? "Childish prettiness" in the abstract is absurd enough, but "childish prettiness" in respect of a costume strikes us as particularly funny. "Quaint and childish prettiness" is, however, the one and only merit conceded to Japanese dress by the *Hongkong critic*. "In every other respect the dress of the Chinese woman is unmistakably superior." That is to say, in every other respect a suit of pyjamas is unmistakably superior. The good gods defend the cause of fancy waistcoats. We gentlemen of ease have hitherto been blind to the graces of our nightly appearance. When we knotted the string of our ponjee pyjamas and fumbled with their tunic buttons, we little thought that we were offering a model "convenient, healthy, modest, adaptable to all forms"—a model to be copied by our beloved sisters, cousins, and aunts. Simplicity characterizes all great discoveries. We feel that we are in the presence of a great discovery when we peruse the article of the *Hongkong Daily Press*.

## THE BALLET.

AN ATTRACTION THAT IS OF VERY ANCIENT ORIGIN.

We have authentic knowledge, says Freund's *Music and the Drama*, that Ballets of Alexandria, several centuries before the Christian era, invented ballets of a gay and festive character, while those of a solemn and pathetic nature were introduced by Plutarch of Athens. Like every other art, the ballet found its way from Greece to Rome, and what we understand today by that name—the modern ballet—had its birth in Italy. The first entertainment of this class which we have historical record was given in Milan in 1495, on the occasion of the marriage of the Duke with Isabella of Arragon. It is scarcely necessary to say that the ballet of those days was of a very different character from what we see on the stage to-day. That fascinating creature, the ballet-dancer, the female dancer, was unknown. It was not until more than 200 years later that these characters made their appearance before the public, and even then not in the bewitching mass of short muslin petticoats—these did not come until about fifty years ago. If we look at the portraits of the great queens of the ballet during the first thirty or forty years of this century we find their dresses only just short enough to show their pretty feet and ankle. Ballets were formerly divided in different classes. There was in the first place the historical ballet, representing such subjects as "The Siege of Troy," "The Return of Ulysses," "The Victories of Alexander the Great." The mythological ballet, which indicated the progress of scenes as "The Judgment of Paris," "The Birth of Venus." The allegorical ballet frequently illustrated in pantomimic form incidents connected with the life of illustrious persons, in whose honor they were given. As a pretty and ingenious example of this class we know of one given in honor of the marriage of a Duke of Savoy with a French princess. In one of the scenes a gigantic rainbow was displayed on the stage. Cupid asks the lover to select one of the colors as his own. He chose blue, the favorite color of the bride. There was then a moral ballet. There is one with the fine title "Truth, the Enemy of Appearance," supported by Time.

Catherine de Medici, the wife of King Henry II of France, brought from her native country, Italy, the taste and liking for the ballet to France, where it reached the zenith of its glory and has ever since flourished more than anywhere else. The beginning which Catherine made was not on a small scale. In honor of the marriage of the Duc de Joyeuse with Mlle. de Vendôme, the famous Ballet Comique de la Reine, was given at the Louvre on Sunday, October 15, 1581. The cost of mounting this little wedding entertainment, which was entitled "Circé and Her Nymphs," is said to have amounted to over 1,000,000 francs. Another celebrated ballet, which by its historical significance is better worthy of remembrance than the "Ballet Comique de la Reine," was one represented on the occasion of the marriage of Louis XIV with Maria Theresa of Spain, entitled "Il n'y a plus de Français." The Princess

exist no longer. This title has become a historical phrase, which has found its way down to our days. In illustration of this supposed political fact half the dancers were dressed in the French and half in the Spanish costume, while a Spanish and French nymph joined in a vocal duet. The taste for this entertainment spread immensely in France. Louis XIII and the great Henri Quatre took particular delight in it. More than one hundred ballets were given at the Louvre during their reign, in which persons of the most exalted rank, even the great Prime Minister and friend, the famous Cardinal de Richelieu, took part, having been taught the steps by the King's own sister. The golden age of the ballet was under the reign of Louis XIV, who frequently took part in them himself. His Majesty delighted in marching about the stage in preposterous costumes, reciting verses in praise of his own greatness. Sometimes he both sang and danced in the court ballets. When, in 1669, the "Grand Monarque" assumed ostensibly for the last time the part of the Sun in the ballet of "Flora," it was thought that his Majesty's theatrical career had come to an end. He felt, however, like so many great stars and done since under similar circumstances that his "final, ultimate, and positive farewell appearance" had been announced too soon; and the year afterward he presented himself again in "Les Amants Magnifiques," a ballet composed by himself and no less a collaborator than Monsieur Molière. In this piece he executed a solo on the guitar, an instrument which he had studied under Francesco Corbetta. It is indeed recorded of him that in connection with this ballet he played the part of author, ballet-master, dancer, prime singer and instrumental performer. His Prime Minister, the famous Cardinal de Richelieu, executed in fine style a saraband before the "Queen-mother," the illustrious Anne, of Austria. It was not until the beginning of the last century that ladies appeared as dancers upon the public stage. Up to that time nymphs, dryads, and shepherdesses were represented by boys. The first ballerine of note was a Mlle. Lefontaine; and the first appearance of a corps de ballet was in a pantomime ballet, produced under the direction of Quinault, and for which Lulli had composed the music entitled "Le Triomphe des Dames." In this piece six charming young girls aroused for the first time the enthusiasm of the spectators. Two distinguished dancers made their appearance about this time. Mlle. Salle and the still more famous Camargo, a Spanish girl of noble family, one of her uncles holding the congenial position of Grand Inquisitor of Spain. They have been immortalized in a poem of Voltaire with these lines:

Les nymphes virent comme elles,  
Les Grâces jaillirent comme elle.  
Mlle. Guimard, a beautiful woman, became famous in the leading parts in the ballets of Gluck's operas. She took an active interest in the Piccini-Gluck warfare and her name is frequently mentioned in the correspondence of Grimm and Diderot. She was held in highest esteem in Paris. Marie Antoinette consulted her on the subject of dress, and when, by an accident, she broke her arm on the stage prayers were offered at Notre-Dame for the recovery of Mlle. Guimard's limb.

The advent of the Vestris family forms an important epoch in the annals of the ballet. Gaetano, the founder of the dynasty, made his debut in Paris in 1728, and M. Castil Blaze, who saw him fifty-two years afterward, tells us that he danced as well as ever, executing the steps of the minuet "with as much grace as nobility." Gaetano had no small opinion of himself. Innumerable anecdotes are told about his vanity and self-importance. "There are only three great men left in Europe," he said on one occasion: "the King of Prussia (Frederick II), M. de Voltaire, and myself." His son Auguste was not less famous than himself. We have only space left just to mention the names of some of the galaxy of ballet stars whose appearance and triumphs will be remembered by many of the present generation, such as Taglioni, Ellsler, Cerito, Carlotta Grisi, a cousin of the great singer. The first ballet produced in the United States was "The Huntress; or, Tammany's Frolics," which was given at the John-street Theatre on June 11, 1794. In the "Black Crook" and the "Devil's Auction" the ballet in America rose to its zenith.

## MOTHER SEIGEL'S OPERATING PILLS, FOR CONSTIPATION, SLUGGISH LIVER, &amp;c.

Unlike many kinds of cathartic medicines, do not make you feel worse before you feel better. Their operation is gentle, but thorough, and unattended with disagreeable effects, such as nausea, griping pains, &c.

SEIGEL'S OPERATING PILLS are the best family physic that has ever been discovered. They cleanse the bowels from all irritating substances, and leave them in a healthy condition.

The best remedy extant for the bane of our lives—constipation and sluggish liver.

These Pills prevent fevers and all kinds of sickness, by removing all poisonous matter from the bowels. They operate briskly, yet mildly, without any pain.

If you take a severe cold, and are threatened with a fever, with pains in the head, back, and limbs, one or two doses of SEIGEL'S OPERATING PILLS will break up the cold and prevent the fever.

A coated tongue, with a brackish taste, is caused by foul matter in the stomach. A few doses of SEIGEL'S OPERATING PILLS will cleanse the stomach, remove the bad taste, and restore the appetite, and with it bring good health.

Often times disease, or partially decayed food, causes sickness, nausea and diarrhoea. If the bowels are cleansed from this impurity with a dose of SEIGEL'S OPERATING PILLS, these disagreeable effects will vanish, and good health will result.

SEIGEL'S OPERATING PILLS prevent ill-effects from excess in eating or drinking. A good dose at bedtime renders a person fit for business in the morning.

These Pills, being Sugar-coated, are pleasant to take. The disagreeable taste common to most pills is obviated.

## FOR SALE

BY ALL CHEMISTS, DRUGGISTS, AND MEDICINE VENDORS.

## PROPRIETORS:

A. J. WHITE, LIMITED, LONDON, ENG.

## Co-day's Advertisements.

THEATRE ROYAL, CITY HALL, HONGKONG.

THIS EVENING, AUGUST 11TH, 1888.

THE AMERICAN MUSICAL COMEDY AND OPERA COMPANY.

Directors: Mr. PEMBERTON W. WILLARD, Mr. JOHN F. SHERIDAN.

Will appear as above in Sir JULIUS BENEDICT'S delightful Opera, "LILY OF KILLARNEY."

CAST OF CHARACTERS.  
Hardress Creagan..... Mr. WHIFFER CRIPPS.  
Kylie Daly..... Mr. A. PATEY.  
Father Tom..... Mr. A. SUTCH.  
Corrigan..... Mr. JOHN F. SHERIDAN.  
Sheelah..... Mr. H. M. IVANO.  
Danny Mann..... Mr. CHARLES FISHER.  
Myles na Coppaleen..... Mr. L. A. LEAMINGTON.  
Mrs. Creagan..... Mr. F. MORRISON.  
Anne Chute..... Mr. G. WHITEFORD.  
Nora Blennerhasset..... Mr. G. WHITEFORD.  
Eily O'Connor..... Mr. MAUDE HARE.  
Colleen Bawn..... Mr. MAUDE HARE.

NOTICE.—The Management having arranged with the Company to leave for Shanghai by the next P. & O. Steamer, announce the following final performances.

MONDAY—Repeat of "THE BOHEMIAN GIRL."

THURSDAY—Repeat of "DOROTHY." SATURDAY—(Positively Farewell Performance) "RUDDIGORE." GILBERT and SULLIVAN'S latest London Opera.

SEATS MAY NOW BE RESERVED.

Prices \$3, \$2, and \$1.  
Box Plan at Messrs. KELLY & WALSH'S, LD. All communications to PEMBERTON W. WILLARD, Hongkong Hotel.

Hongkong, 11th August, 1888.

FOR SHANGHAI.

THE Steamship

"YANGTSE." Captain C. Tünning, will be despatched for above Port, on MONDAY, the 13th inst., at 4 P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to SIEMSEN & Co. Hongkong, 11th August, 1888.

CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE TWENTY SECOND ORDINARY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company will be held at the Head Office, Victoria, Hongkong, on MONDAY, the 3rd proximo, at 4 O'CLOCK P.M., for the purpose of presenting the report of the Directors and Statement of Accounts to 30th April last, and of declaring dividends.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 21st instant to the 3rd proximo, both days inclusive.

By Order, A. S. GARFITT, Acting Secretary.

Hongkong, 10th August, 1888.

NOTICE.

THE TAKU TUG AND LIGHTER COMPANY.

FROM the 1st July the above Company will, lighter steamers and sailing vessels at the Taku Bar, at the rate of THREE MEXICAN CENTS PER PICUL.

The work is done under the personal supervision of the Manager assisted by a large FOREIGN STAFF.

W. H. FORBES, Secretary.

Tientsin, 28th June, 1888.

NOTICE.

THE "PEIHO TUG AND LIGHTER COMPANY" are now prepared to Lighten Ships and Steamers at the TAKU BAR. Five Mexican Cents per picul will be charged for dead weight measurement Cargo in proportion.

The Undersigned will also contract for the towing of sailing vessels, from Sea to Tientsin, thence to Sea, and all work will be done under his personal supervision.

JAMES WATTS, Manager, "P. T. & L. Co."

Taku, May 28th, 1888.

Masonic.

PERSEVERANCE LODGE OF HONGKONG, No. 1165.

A REGULAR MEETING of the above LODGE will be held in FARMER'S HALL, Zealand Street, on THURSDAY, the 16th inst., at 8.30 for 9 P.M., precisely. Visiting Brethren are cordially invited.

Hongkong, 10th August, 1888.

NOW READY.

THE PRAYA RECLAMATION SCHEME.

A FULL ACCOUNT of the proceedings in connection with this gigantic undertaking, reprinted from the *Hongkong Telegraph*. With plan of the city of Victoria, showing the intended Reclamation.

PRICE ONE DOLLAR.

To be obtained at Messrs. KELLY & WALSH, LD., Messrs. LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., and Mr. W. BREWSTER.

Hongkong, 12th July, 1888.

## Insurances.

## THE NEGLECT OF LIFE ASSURANCE.

THERE is no feature of our civilized life that strikes a thoughtful man with more force than the neglect of LIFE ASSURANCE. By payment of a small quarterly subscription any man of good health can secure a very large sum to his family in case of premature death, yet hundreds of families brought up in comfort—perhaps in luxury—are left in extreme poverty every year from the bread winner having neglected to assure his life. In the East many a man lives up to his income, knowing well that if death cut him off suddenly, his wife and children would be left almost wholly unprotected. All this can be prevented by Life Assurance.

EVERY FACILITY in connection with Life Assurance Business is afforded by

THE STANDARD LIFE OFFICE, one of the largest and wealthiest of the Provident Institutions of the United Kingdom. Forms of application and all information will be promptly afforded on application to any of the Standard Company's Agents, or to THE BORNEO COMPANY, LD., Agents, Hongkong.

Hongkong, 29th June, 1888.

STRAITS INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HONGKONG CONSULTING COMMITTEE: F. SEIP, Esq., Messrs. ED. SCHILLHASS & Co. E. L. REUTER, Esq., Messrs. FUSIAU & Co.

HEAD OFFICE, SINGAPORE.

STRAITS INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Subscribed Capital \$3,000,000 Paid Up Capital 600,000 Reserve Fund 85,000

THE above Company is accepting MARINE RISKS to all parts of the World at CURRENT RATES.

STRAITS FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Subscribed Capital \$2,000,000 Paid Up Capital 400,000

THIS Company is prepared to Insure POLICIES against FIRE on Foreign and Native Houses, Godowns and their contents, at CURRENT RATES.

All Contributors of Business in the above Two Companies participate in the Bonus whether Shareholders or not.

JOHN ANDREW, Agent, Office, 24, Queen's Road, Opposite Hongkong Hotel.

Hongkong, 17th July, 1888.

NOTICE.

THE MAN ON INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED \$1,000,000 EQUAL TO \$833,333-33 RESERVE FUND \$240,000-00

THE above Company is prepared to accept MARINE RISKS at CURRENT RATES on GOODS, &c. Policies granted to all Parts of the world payable at any of its Agencies.

WOO LIN YUEN, Secretary.

HEAD OFFICE, No. 2, QUEEN'S ROAD, WEST, Hongkong, 1st February, 1882.

GENERAL NOTICE.

THE ON TAI INSURANCE COMPANY, (LIMITED).

CAPITAL TAELS 600,000, EQUAL TO \$833,333-33 RESERVE FUND \$240,000-00

BOARD OF DIRECTORS. LEY SHIP, Esq., LO YUEK MOON, Esq., LOU TEE SHUN, Esq.

MANAGER—HO AMEL.

MARINE RISKS on GOODS, &c., taken at CURRENT RATES to all parts of the world.

HEAD OFFICE, 8 & 9, PRAYA WEST, Hongkong, 17th December, 1884.

Consignees.

"SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

STEAMSHIP "CARDIGANSHIRE," FROM HAMBURG, ANTWERP, LONDON, PENANG, AND SINGAPORE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods, are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, at Kowloon, whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before 4 P.M. TO-DAY.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining after the 15th instant, will be subject to rent. All claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 15th instant, or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by ADAMSON, BELL & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 9th August, 1888.

Occidental and Oriental Steam Ship Company.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Steamship "GAELIC."

The above Steamer having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading for Countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods from along side.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

CHAS. D. HARMAN, Agent.

Hongkong, 6th August, 1888.

## Intimations.

## COLLEGE OF MEDICINE FOR CHINESE.

RESIDENTS in the Colony would materially aid the Senate of the College by forwarding to the ALICE MEMORIAL HOSPITAL (1)—GLASS JARS (for Museum purposes), (2)—ILLUSTRATED PAPERS and BOOKS for the Students' Reading Room and Library. Address:—JAMES CANTLIE, Hon. Sec., to the College, Hongkong, 7th August, 1888.

THE HONGKONG HIGH LEVEL TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE Public are respectfully informed that the PEAK TRAMWAY was OPENED for Public Traffic on WEDNESDAY, the 30th May.

WEEK DAYS. The CARS RUN as follows between ST. JOHN'S PLACE and VICTORIA GAP:—

8 to 10 A.M. every quarter of an hour. 12 to 2 P.M. " " " " " " 4 to 8 " " " " " "

SUNDAYS. Past 12 to 1 past one every quarter of an hour, and from 4 to 8 P.M. every quarter of an hour.

Single Tickets may be obtained in the Cars. Gentlemen are requested NOT TO SMOKE in the Middle Compartment.

Tickets for 10 trips up and 30 trips down, First-class, at \$12.00; and Tickets for six trips up and six trips down, at \$2.50; Five-Cent Coupons and Reduced Tickets may be obtained at the Office of

MACLEWEN, FRICKEL & Co., General Managers, VICTORIA EXCHANGE, 50 & 52, Queen's Road, Hongkong, 27th July, 1888.

IMPAIRED VISION. LAWRENCE & MAYO'S PERFECT PEBBLES.

Are clear, cool, & preserving to the Sight.

MR. LAWRENCE is now in Hongkong and may be consulted at the HONGKONG HOTEL, Room No. 20, daily from 8 A.M. to 6 P.M. (CONSULTATION FREE).

SPECTACLES v. BLINDNESS. The symptoms indicating failure or irregularity of sight are frequently too long disregarded and either from ignorance or feeling of diffidence, the aid demanded by nature is withheld



